

Notable Sightings from Djibouti, August–September 2017, Including the First Record of Semicollared Flycatcher *Ficedula Semitorquata*

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Summary

We report on bird observations in Djibouti from 23 August–20 September 2017, including the first record of Semicollared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata* and a possible first breeding record of Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor*. Our observations were made during a time of year when few ornithologists or birders have visited the country and indicate that some species considered rare or vagrant may be more common than previously thought.

Overview

Djibouti is a little-studied country located in the Horn of Africa. Bird research in the country has been minimal and has focused on soaring bird migration at the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits (Rayaleh *et al.* 2013, Welch & Welch 1988), the endemic and Critically Endangered Djibouti Francolin *Pternistis ochropectus* (Fisher *et al.* 2009) and bird communities of mangrove lagoons (Hering *et al.* 2015). A broader initiative to identify and survey key ornithological sites was recommended by Welch & Welch (1999) as part of Djibouti's Biodiversity Action Plan, although there has been little follow up on this since, with the exception of a survey of wintering waterbirds along the Doralé-Loyada coast in 2001 (Welch & Welch 2001). Nonetheless, despite relatively little visitation by ornithologists and birders, the country's small size (23,180 km²), and a harsh tropical desert and semi-desert climate, Djibouti has an impressive country list of 364 species, including 12 globally-threatened species, comprising four Critically Endangered, three Endangered and five Vulnerable species (BirdLife International 2018). The impressive diversity of birds found in Djibouti is in partly due to its location at the northern end of the African Rift Valley and the junction of the East African and Red Sea Flyways (UNDP 2006). Accordingly, well over one-third of the bird species known to occur in Djibouti are migrants (Welch & Welch 1999). Despite the country's prime location for migratory birds, most of the research and visits by birders in the country has taken place during winter months, when temperatures are more moderate and Palearctic wintering birds are present. However, it is expected that many additional species migrate through Djibouti.

Outcomes

Our team, composed of five experienced ornithologists, conducted bird surveys during the migration season, from 23 August–20 September 2017, which is a season that has seen minimal visitation by ornithologists and birders. The initial intent was to survey raptor migration at the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits. However, due to security concerns, we were only permitted one visit to the strait by the Djibouti government. We therefore conducted bird surveys throughout key habitats, including in six of 11 key ornithological sites identified by Welch & Welch (1999): the Goda Massif, the north-east coastal plain (near the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits), the south-eastern coastal strip (from Djibouti City to the border with Somalia), the Sept Frères Islands, the Ali Sabieh / Assamo Region, and Lake Abhé. Our surveys at these and other sites consisted of intensive bird surveys (i.e. area searches), mist netting and ringing, and road surveys (for raptors). In total, we recorded 190 bird species, including a first country record (Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*) and potentially a first breeding record (Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor*), as well as several other rare and/or notable sightings.

Notes on selected species

Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor*

On 16 September, we observed *c.*665 Lesser Flamingos, as well as *c.*40–60 structures which closely resembled flamingo nests (there were perhaps many more, as they were seen in profile) along the shore of Lake Abhé, Dikhil Province (11.161912 x 41.860630). We observed the flamingos and potential nests with a spotting scope from a distance. Only immatures were seen, with white bodies and black in the wings. The possible nests were rounded mounds of earth with flattened tops set in fairly close proximity to one another. The rest of the shore in the vicinity was completely flat. The structures were at the edge of the lake and over dry land, indicating that they were likely built at least several months before when the water level was higher as flamingos construct their nests within shallow water so as to avoid predation. As Lake Abhé is a very large terminal (i.e. without an outlet) saline lake in an extreme desert environment, water levels fluctuate throughout the year depending on inflow from the Awash River. The flamingos and potential nest structures were seen well by four observers (ERB, JRR, ACM, GC), one of which in particular (JRR) has extensive experience observing and ringing Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) chicks at a breeding site in Spain (Fuente de Piedra). Photos were taken of the flamingos and the breeding colony, but unfortunately were lost when a hard-drive was confiscated in airline transit in South Africa. While maximum counts of 10,000–15,000 Lesser Flamingos have been reported along the Djibouti shore of Lake Abhé in July 1990 and January 2015, this is the first documented possible breeding site for the species in Djibouti (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018). There is only one documented breeding occurrence for this species in the Horn of Africa, at Lake Abijata in Abijata-Shalla Lakes National Park, Ethiopia, in 2005 and 2006 (Bozic & Ewnetu, 2008). We recommend revisiting Lake Abhé to confirm possible flamingo breeding.

Jouanin's Petrel *Bulweria fallax*

Twelve were seen during a boat trip (*c.*120 km long) from Djibouti City to the Ras Siyan peninsula at the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits on 2 September (Fig. 1). The species is considered uncommon to rare off Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009).

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

An adult was seen in the Douda mangroves, near Djibouti City, on 9 September and an immature in Dikhil town on 17 September (Fig. 2). The species is considered a vagrant to Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009) with only one previous country record: a single at Minkillé in May 1990 (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Striated Heron *Butorides striata*

A melanistic bird was seen at Ras Siyan peninsula, Obock Region, on 2 September (Fig. 3). It had overall sooty plumage on both upper and under body, lacking typical pale tips to wing coverts, and bright yellow irides. This apparently very rare plumage type was recently documented and described in Djibouti (Hering 2014).

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

One was observed foraging on tidal flats near Haramous, near Djibouti City, on 29 August (Fig. 4). Care was taken to check the beak dimensions, shorter and stouter, and the gape, which ended near the base of the eye, as compared to Great Egret *Ardea alba*. The species is considered to be a vagrant to Djibouti by Redman *et al.* (2009) but is now known to be a scarce but regular and localised visitor, with seven previous records (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

One was seen on the Route de Vénise mudflats, near Djibouti, on 13 September. The species is a presumed resident (Redman *et al.* 2009), but has likely been overlooked, as there are only four previous records (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Rüppell's Vulture *Gyps rueppelli*

Only three were seen, soaring high near Lake Abhé on 15 September. The species is considered a resident breeder in Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009), but has experienced catastrophic population declines across Africa in recent decades and is now considered Critically Endangered (Ogada *et al.* 2015, Buechley & Sekercioglu 2016).

Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*

Two were seen and photographed together c.5 km north-east of Dikhil town along the N1 road on 15 September (Fig. 5). The lancelet mane, oval nostril, eye color, foot mass, and light flecks in plumage indicate Tawny Eagle, over similar Steppe Eagle *A. nipalensis*, or Greater *Clanga clanga* or Lesser *C. pomarina* Spotted Eagle. The species is a presumed resident and possibly a breeder in the country (Redman *et al.* 2009), but was flagged by an ornithologist with extensive experience in Djibouti as a notable sighting (A. Laurent, *in litt.* 2018)

Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii*

Two seen together in the Forêt du Day of the Goda Massif. The species is considered an uncommon resident and low-density breeder in Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009).

Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciata*

Seven, including three pairs, were seen in various parts of the country (Fig. 6). The species is considered a scarce breeder throughout the country (Redman *et al.* 2009).

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*

One was seen on the Route de Vénise mudflats, near Djibouti City, on 3 September. The species is considered rare in Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009), with only three previous country records (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

One was seen on the mudflats near Haramous, near Djibouti City, on 10 September. The species is considered a rare (Redman *et al.* 2009), to fairly regular migrant (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*

One was observed in wetlands near the edge of Lake Abhé on 16 September (Fig. 7). A small stint, slightly larger than Little Stint *C. minuta*, which was also present. It had long (especially tarsus), greenish-yellow legs, often stood upright, and appeared slender in shape. The middle toe was visible, and clearly and diagnostically long when the bird raised its leg, even at a distance. The bird had a very clear supercilium, and warm brown upperparts contrasting slightly with the color of the nearby Little Stints. It fed and stayed at the limit or inside vegetation and when a group of waders flushed, it was the only one to stay put. The species is considered a vagrant to Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009), with only two previous records, from Djibouti City vicinity (1987) and Agna (1989) (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

One was seen along the mudflats of Haramous, near Djibouti City, on 26 August and two were seen c.5 km to the south at Decan Wildlife Refuge on 29 August (Fig. 8). The species is considered extremely rare or vagrant in Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009), with only three previous records (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Rameron Pigeon *Columba arquatrix*

One was seen in the Forêt du Day, Goda Massif, on 1 September (Fig. 9). The species is considered a very rare presumed resident in the Forêt du Day (Redman *et al.* 2009), with no records between 1985 and September 2010 (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*

Three were seen together along the N1 road in the Grand Bara, south-central Djibouti, on 17 September (Fig. 10). The species is considered a rare migrant to Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009).

Plain Nightjar *Caprimulgus inornatus*

Three were mist-netted and banded along mudflats near Haramous, near Djibouti City, on 10 and 20 September (Fig. 11). The species was until recently considered to be rare or vagrant in Djibouti, with only two historical records from 1934 (Thesiger & Meynell 1935) and 1987 (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018), but was found to be relatively common around Djibouti City in 2014–16 (Dove *et al.* 2016, 2017).

Northern White-faced Owl *Ptilopsis leucotis*

One was observed at Decan Wildlife Refuge on 10 September. The species is presumed to be a scarce to rare resident in Djibouti, but there is only one previous record, of two individuals between Djibouti City and Loyada (the same general areas as this record) in 1985 (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Sooty Falcon *Falco concolor*

Two pairs were seen on the Sept Frères Islands on 2 September. The species is an expected resident and breeder on these islands.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

One was observed in wetlands along the shore of Lake Abhé on 16 September. Considered to be a vagrant to Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009), with only one previous record—a single at Agna in January 1989 (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018).

Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*

Three singles were seen in Decan Wildlife Refuge, along the RN5 between Djibouti City and Ali Sabieh, and at Khor Ambado (Fig. 12) on 30 August and 5 and 20 September. While considered a common migrant in the Horn of Africa (Redman *et al.* 2009), the species had only been documented in 1985 in Djibouti, with a maximum of four seen outside the Djibouti Sheraton in November of that year (Welch *et al.* 1986). Has probably been overlooked in Djibouti, especially during migration.

Semicollared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*

One was seen along the N12 road in the Goda Massif on 1 September (Fig. 13). This is the first confirmed record for the species in Djibouti (Welch & Welch *in litt.* 2018). The species is considered an uncommon passage migrant in Ethiopia and Eritrea (Redman *et al.* 2009), and may have been overlooked in Djibouti, especially during migration.

Lesser Masked Weaver *Ploceus intermedius*

A pair was seen building a nest near As Eyla, Dikhil Province, on 17 September (Fig. 14). The species is a presumed uncommon resident and breeder in Djibouti (Redman *et al.* 2009), but there have been only few records to date (see Dove *et al.* 2017).

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Project Images



Figure 1. *Jouanin's Petrel* *Bulweria fallax*, Gulf of Tadjoura, Djibouti, 2 September 2017
(Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 2. *Immature Little Bittern* *Ixobrychus minutus*, Dikhil, Djibouti, 17 September 2017
(Andres de la Cruz Muñoz)



Figure 3. *Dark-morph Striated Heron* *Butorides striata*, Ras Siyan peninsula, Djibouti, 2 September 2017
(Gabriel Caucal)



Figure 4. *Intermediate Egret* *Ardea intermedia*, near Haramous, Djibouti, 29 August 2017
(Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 5. Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*, Arta Region, Djibouti, 15 September 2017
(Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 6. Bonelli's Eagles *Aquila fasciata*, Khor Ambado, Djibouti, 20 September 2017
(Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 7. Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta* (right), with Little Stints *C. minuta*, Lake Abhe, Djibouti, 16 September 2017
(Gabriel Caucal)



Figure 8. Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*, Haramous, Djibouti, 29 August 2017 (Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 9. Rameron Pigeon *Columba arquatrix*, Forêt du Day, Djibouti, 1 September 2017 (Juan Ramirez Roman)



Figure 10. European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*, Grand Bara, Djibouti, 17 September 2017 (Andres de la Cruz Muñoz)



Figure 11. Plain Nightjar *Caprimulgus inornatus*, Douda mangroves, Djibouti, 20 September 2017 (Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 12. Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*, Khor Ambado, Djibouti, 20 September 2017 (Evan R. Buechley)



Figure 13. *Semicollared Flycatcher*
Ficedula semitorquata, Goda Massif,
Djibouti, 1 September 2017 (Evan R.
Buechley)



Figure 14. *Male Lesser Masked Weaver*
Ploceus intermedius nest-building, near
As Eyla, Djibouti, 17 September 2017
(Evan R. Buechley)

Full list of species observed

Species #	Species
1	Egyptian Goose - <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
2	Garganey - <i>Spatula querquedula</i>
3	Northern Shoveler - <i>Spatula clypeata</i>
4	Yellow-necked Francolin - <i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>
5	Greater Flamingo - <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>
6	Lesser Flamingo - <i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>
7	Jouanin's Petrel - <i>Bulweria fallax</i>
8	Wilson's Storm-Petrel - <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>
9	Abdim's Stork - <i>Ciconia abdimii</i>
10	Yellow-billed Stork - <i>Mycteria ibis</i>
11	Brown Booby - <i>Sula leucogaster</i>
12	Pink-backed Pelican - <i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>
13	Little Bittern - <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>
14	Grey Heron - <i>Ardea cinerea</i>
15	Goliath Heron - <i>Ardea goliath</i>
16	Purple Heron - <i>Ardea purpurea</i>
17	Intermediate Egret - <i>Ardea intermedia</i>
18	Little Egret - <i>Egretta garzetta</i>
19	Western Reef-Heron - <i>Egretta gularis</i>
20	Black Heron - <i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>
21	Cattle Egret - <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
22	Striated Heron - <i>Butorides striata</i>
23	Black-crowned Night-Heron - <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
24	Sacred Ibis - <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
25	Eurasian Spoonbill - <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
26	Osprey - <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
27	Egyptian Vulture - <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
28	European Honey-buzzard - <i>Pernis apivorus</i>
29	Ruppell's Griffon - <i>Gyps rueppelli</i>
30	Short-toed Snake-Eagle - <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
31	Tawny Eagle - <i>Aquila rapax</i>
32	Verreaux's Eagle - <i>Aquila verreauxii</i>
33	Bonelli's Eagle - <i>Aquila fasciata</i>
34	Eastern Chanting-Goshawk - <i>Melierax poliopterus</i>
35	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier - <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>

36	Montagu's Harrier - <i>Circus pygargus</i>
37	Shikra - <i>Accipiter badius</i>
38	Black Kite - <i>Milvus migrans</i>
39	Eurasian Moorhen - <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
40	Spotted Thick-knee - <i>Burhinus capensis</i>
41	Black-winged Stilt - <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
42	Pied Avocet - <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
43	Eurasian Oystercatcher - <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
44	Black-bellied Plover - <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
45	Pacific Golden-Plover - <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
46	Spur-winged Lapwing - <i>Vanellus spinosus</i>
47	Lesser Sand-Plover - <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
48	Greater Sand-Plover - <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>
49	Kittlitz's Plover - <i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>
50	Kentish Plover - <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
51	Common Ringed Plover - <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
52	Little Ringed Plover - <i>Charadrius dubius</i>
53	Whimbrel - <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
54	Eurasian Curlew - <i>Numenius arquata</i>
55	Bar-tailed Godwit - <i>Limosa lapponica</i>
56	Black-tailed Godwit - <i>Limosa limosa</i>
57	Ruddy Turnstone - <i>Arenaria interpres</i>
58	Ruff - <i>Calidris pugnax</i>
59	Curlew Sandpiper - <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
60	Temminck's Stint - <i>Calidris temminckii</i>
61	Long-toed Stint - <i>Calidris subminuta</i>
62	Sanderling - <i>Calidris alba</i>
63	Dunlin - <i>Calidris alpina</i>
64	Little Stint - <i>Calidris minuta</i>
65	Common Snipe - <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
66	Terek Sandpiper - <i>Xenus cinereus</i>
67	Common Sandpiper - <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
68	Green Sandpiper - <i>Tringa ochropus</i>
69	Spotted Redshank - <i>Tringa erythropus</i>
70	Common Greenshank - <i>Tringa nebularia</i>
71	Marsh Sandpiper - <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
72	Wood Sandpiper - <i>Tringa glareola</i>
73	Common Redshank - <i>Tringa tetanus</i>
74	Crab-Plover - <i>Dromas ardeola</i>

75	Collared Pratincole - <i>Glareola pratincole</i>
76	Slender-billed Gull - <i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>
77	White-eyed Gull - <i>Ichthyaetus leucophthalmus</i>
78	Sooty Gull - <i>Ichthyaetus hemprichii</i>
79	Lesser Black-backed Gull - <i>Larus fuscus</i>
80	Brown Noddy - <i>Anous stolidus</i>
81	Bridled Tern - <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>
82	Little Tern - <i>Sternula albifrons</i>
83	Saunders's Tern - <i>Sternula saundersi</i>
84	Gull-billed Tern - <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
85	Caspian Tern - <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
86	White-winged Tern - <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
87	White-cheeked Tern - <i>Sterna repressa</i>
88	Great Crested Tern - <i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
89	Lesser Crested Tern - <i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>
90	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse - <i>Pterocles exustus</i>
91	Spotted Sandgrouse - <i>Pterocles senegallus</i>
92	Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse - <i>Pterocles lichtensteinii</i>
93	Rock Pigeon - <i>Columba livia</i>
94	Speckled Pigeon - <i>Columba guinea</i>
95	Rameron Pigeon - <i>Columba arquatrix</i>
96	European Turtle-Dove - <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
97	African Collared-Dove - <i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>
98	Laughing Dove - <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
99	Namaqua Dove - <i>Oena capensis</i>
100	Bruce's Green-Pigeon - <i>Treron waalia</i>
101	Northern White-faced Owl - <i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>
102	Eurasian Nightjar - <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>
103	Plain Nightjar - <i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i>
104	Common Swift - <i>Apus apus</i>
105	Little Swift - <i>Apus affinis</i>
106	Eurasian Hoopoe - <i>Upupa epops</i>
107	Hemprich's Hornbill - <i>Lophoceros hemprichii</i>
108	White-throated Bee-eater - <i>Merops albicollis</i>
109	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater - <i>Merops persicus</i>
110	European Bee-eater - <i>Merops apiaster</i>
111	European Roller - <i>Coracias garrulus</i>
112	Yellow-breasted Barbet - <i>Trachyphonus margaritatus</i>
113	Black-throated Barbet - <i>Tricholaema melanocephala</i>

114	Eurasian Wryneck - <i>Jynx torquilla</i>
115	Nubian Woodpecker - <i>Campethera nubica</i>
116	Cardinal Woodpecker - <i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>
117	Eurasian Kestrel - <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
118	Sooty Falcon - <i>Falco concolor</i>
119	Peregrine Falcon - <i>Falco peregrinus</i>
120	Rose-ringed Parakeet - <i>Psittacula krameri</i>
121	Ethiopian Boubou - <i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>
122	Rosy-patched Bushshrike - <i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>
123	Red-backed Shrike - <i>Lanius collurio</i>
124	Red-tailed Shrike - <i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>
125	Southern Gray Shrike - <i>Lanius meridionalis</i>
126	Lesser Gray Shrike - <i>Lanius minor</i>
127	Masked Shrike - <i>Lanius nubicus</i>
128	Eurasian Golden Oriole - <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
129	Fork-tailed Drongo - <i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
130	House Crow - <i>Corvus splendens</i>
131	Fan-tailed Raven - <i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>
132	Greater Hoopoe-Lark - <i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>
133	Desert Lark - <i>Ammomanes deserti</i>
134	Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark - <i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i>
135	Greater Short-toed Lark - <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>
136	Crested Lark - <i>Galerida cristata</i>
137	Bank Swallow - <i>Riparia riparia</i>
138	Rock Martin - <i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>
139	Barn Swallow - <i>Hirundo rustica</i>
140	Common Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>
141	Northern Crombec - <i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>
142	Willow Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
143	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler - <i>Iduna pallida</i>
144	Upcher's Warbler - <i>Hippolais languida</i>
145	Sedge Warbler - <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
146	Eurasian Reed Warbler - <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
147	African Reed Warbler - <i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>
148	Clamorous Reed Warbler - <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>
149	Red-fronted Warbler - <i>Urorhipis rufifrons</i>
150	Graceful Prinia - <i>Prinia gracilis</i>
151	Eurasian Blackcap - <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
152	Garden Warbler - <i>Sylvia borin</i>

153	Arabian Warbler - <i>Sylvia leucomelaena</i>
154	Greater Whitethroat - <i>Sylvia communis</i>
155	White-breasted White-eye - <i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>
156	Spotted Flycatcher - <i>Muscicapa striata</i>
157	Gambaga Flycatcher - <i>Muscicapa gambagae</i>
158	Black Scrub-Robin - <i>Cercotrichas podobe</i>
159	Rufous-tailed Scrub-Robin - <i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>
160	African Scrub-Robin - <i>Cercotrichas minor</i>
161	White-throated Robin - <i>Irania gutturalis</i>
162	Common Nightingale - <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>
163	Semicollared Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>
164	Whinchat - <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
165	Blackstart - <i>Cercomela melanura</i>
166	White-crowned Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>
167	Northern Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
168	Pied Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>
169	Black-eared Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>
170	Desert Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe deserti</i>
171	Isabelline Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>
172	Violet-backed Starling - <i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
173	Somali Starling - <i>Onychognathus blythii</i>
174	Red-billed Oxpecker - <i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>
175	Nile Valley Sunbird - <i>Hedydipna metallica</i>
176	Shining Sunbird - <i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i>
177	Western Yellow Wagtail - <i>Motacilla flava</i>
178	Grey Wagtail - <i>Motacilla cinereal</i>
179	Tawny Pipit - <i>Anthus campestris</i>
180	Tree Pipit - <i>Anthus trivialis</i>
181	Ortolan Bunting - <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>
182	Striolated Bunting - <i>Emberiza striolata</i>
183	House Sparrow - <i>Passer domesticus</i>
184	Somali Sparrow - <i>Passer castanopterus</i>
185	Swainson's Sparrow - <i>Passer swainsonii</i>
186	Arabian Golden Sparrow - <i>Passer euchlorus</i>
187	Lesser Masked-Weaver - <i>Ploceus intermedius</i>
188	Ruppell's Weaver - <i>Ploceus galbula</i>
189	Red-billed Firefinch - <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
190	African Silverbill - <i>Euodice cantans</i>